

SKY TRAFFIC COPS

Airwomen In Combat Tower Of A West Coast Station
By Flight Officer F. M. Douglas, R.C.A.F. (WD) Public Relations Officer

When Airwoman First Class Gwen Priddy of Prince Albert and AW1 Helen Pass of Sarnia enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force for non-flying duty, they had no idea they would end up as "traffic cops" of the sky. But, that's what they're doing these days in the control tower of a West Coast station.

"Their job is to look after aircraft as it flies, and to bring it back safely," said Flight Lieutenant J. W. (Sandy) Welsh of Vancouver, officer in charge of the section.

The casual impression of their office is contrasted to an outsider surrounded by telephones, "intercom" loudspeakers, charts, logbooks and reports; with pen-and-inked forms and binoculars handy, that survey the runway from lofty windows.

The wall is adorned with weather reports for the whole district; carefully coded. The operations room calls over the loudspeaker, aircraft call from the sky, and most of the messages are in Air Force jargon—"Four Baker Peter—May I come in?"—Tower to ops—here's the weather." Information is given concerning service-ability of aerodromes to which aircraft propose to fly; spot weather reports; aircraft crossing the district without landing are given the "go" sign and cleared, if on schedule. Weather stations are changed, flight control must send the new flight plan and advise those concerned. Other stations advise the tower of aircraft leaving their runways and when they may be expected to land. All in all, it's a traffic light system for highways of the sky, and it doesn't go off at midnight. It keeps going 24 hours a day.

To date, though officers of the section are on duty at all times, the airwomen have not yet gone on the night shift. But, with more of the Women's Division now studying the work they soon may. They have proved up to date in the job, according to their officers, certainly. They indicated procedure quickly and not worrying when the day's work grows repetitious. They are speedy about identifying aircraft through the binoculars. And they love the work.

"It's the most interesting job on the station," said Helen, who left a munitions factory to enlist. "And I wouldn't trade it for anything," added Gwen, a former plant inspector.

Best of all—they sometimes get a "tip" in one of the aircraft, as part of acquiring a general picture of flying.

THE STUBBORN DUTCH

When the captain of a Netherlands coastal vessel now operating in a British port received a remark about the extremely soiled flag he was flying, he replied: "With this flag I left the Netherlands during the invasion. I will not take it down till Holland is free again. When my wife can laundry it as she always did."—The Netherlands Government Information Bureau, Montreal.

Roman Baths, Canadian Style



When a Canadian mobile bath unit arrived in Italy minus equipment, they were told to "improvise". Pte. Neil D. Campbell of Port Stanley, Ont., decided that this 40 gallon oil drum had a future as a boiler. Pipes were obtained from obsolete Bren gun mounts. Shower heads were manufactured from vacuum tank floats. Gradually portable shower unit takes shape which will supply hot water continually, provided the boys can scrounge enough hose to reach the nearest ditch.

Air Force W.D.'s Are "Skyway Traffic Cops"



R.C.A.F. Photo
Control towers at R.C.A.F. stations across Canada are now being "manned" by girl "Traffic Cops." Surrounded by telephones, intercom, loudspeakers, binoculars, charts, logbooks and weather reports the W.D.'s look after aircraft as they fly and bring them back safely. Shown in the tower at a west coast station with Flight Lieutenant J. W. Welsh of Vancouver are AW1 Helen Pass of Sarnia, Ontario and AW1 Gwen Priddy of Prince Albert, Sask. The girls find their job most interesting and wouldn't trade it for any other in the service.

Block Buster

Two Thousand Pound Bomb Has Mighty Repercussion

The blast from Britain's new super-blockbuster—a 12,000-pound bomb—is so great that it rocks an aircraft several thousand feet in the sky, an R.A.F. pilot related. That was his experience after dropping one on a German-Rome engine works at Linz, Feb. 8.

"Even at the height of many thousands of feet the blast is sufficient to rock aircraft," he said. "The whole sky is lit up as though you have created a new sun. The blast seems to linger for a while and spread out."

Hole Is Plugged

North African Products Now Go To The Allies

In 1941, the exports of French North Africa to German-occupied Europe were 200,000 tons of wheat over 100,000 tons of barley, 88,000,000 gallons of wine, approximately 125,000 tons of fruit and vegetables. A large proportion of these exports went direct to Germany; as the products of North Africa now go to the natives and the Allies.

WOMEN'S LAND ARMY

There are 80,000 in the Women's Land Army in Great Britain, which is often rated as the most popular and successful of the war services. A total of 300,000 women are working on the land in Great Britain.

MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

By the free use of the Mediterranean route, Great Britain will probably be able to save shipping space to the extent of 2,000,000 tons per year.

British Doctors

Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins Started Work On Vitamins In 1912

The wonder drug, sulphanamide, was first developed by British doctors. The new and more wonderful drug, penicillin, was discovered by a British doctor. Vitamins, were also a British discovery and are making an in calculable contribution to the health and well-being of people in underdeveloped countries in America and elsewhere in the United States and abroad.

Vitamins have only come into general use during the past few years, but the original discovery was made in 1912 by Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins. He was investigating the causes of ill-health and weakness when, he believed to improper diet, and he commenced experimenting on rats. He fed them a purely chemical diet of proteins, fats and carbohydrates, which theoretically was a perfect balanced diet. But the rats grew thin and weak, then he added a small amount of vitamins to their diet. The result was remarkable. In a short time the rats were fat, strong and active. Sir Frederick thus discovered that a chemical substance which the body could not form itself, must be included in diet to create growth and sustain life itself, and that only very small quantities were needed. This was, in fact, the first vitamin discovery, and for that reason was called vitamin A. From that basis Dr. Hopkins turned to other forms of food, one of them furnishing proof of the discovery of a British naval surgeon named Lind, some 200 years before that fresh fruit and vegetables added to a sea man's food, helped him to stay healthy and kept him from getting scurvy.

In a recent address on the B.B.C. Sir Frederick, supplementing a broadcast by one of his old pupils, stated that the body of each healthy individual contains the necessary vitamins, though in very small amounts. The body, however, is unable to make these substances; and, in the absence of supplies from without, harm to the body would result. This is why the necessary vitamins must be in the food supply and therefore their supply becomes an important factor in the problem of nutrition.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Has Good Land

Saskatchewan Soil If Well Looked After Will Produce Indefinitely

Dr. J. Mitchell, head of the University of Saskatchewan soil department, told a meeting of the Appraisal Institute of Canada that in time Saskatchewan's cultivated acreage would increase from the present 31,000,000 acres to approximately 35,000,000.

He said in the park belt of 12,500,000 acres wheat production on summerfallow might be increased by six bushels an acre through the use of proper commercial fertilizer.

Saskatchewan need never feel pessimistic even if no gold or oil was discovered in the province, because it had good land which, if well looked after, was capable of producing into eternity, he said.

Handshaking originally was a gesture of peace to prove that no weapons were concealed.

The maximum duration of an eclipse of the sun is seven minutes.

When threatened with danger, ground nesting birds run rather than fly.

gions to 85 degrees in the tropics.

Causes Most Trouble

Writer Suggests Taking Uniform Away From All German People

Erwin Bergman in a letter to the New York Herald-Tribune, says: There is, nowadays, a lot of big talk about the big things concerning Germany — her re-education and democratization and so on. I wonder whether there may be a very small space in a very small voice, concerning a very small item.

Have you ever heard the expression "uniform"? Comes from old Latin meaning "to make everything alike" to make it just uniform.

Seems quite infinitesimal, indeed. And yet it all started this way; Take Italy, for instance. Mussolini, clever enough, invented the "camerieri" the blackshirts. Thus he welded the extremely individualistic Italian people into a big bulk of black-shirted street heroes. He "uniformed" them, and to inspire them more, he invented the nightshirt and lower grades among the uniform. The mediocre ones got themselves stripes and bars and fancied to outrank the average citizen.

Followed the brownshirts and blackshirts in Germany, the greenshirts in Portugal, in Argentina, the Falange shirts of Spain, blackshirts for the Moselyites in England—until half of the world became color-coded, and altogether shirt-minded—i.e. fascist-minded—and uniform.

As for Germany, please don't take things easy! The German people need their uniforms, need them badly, even more than their thin slice of bread, their no-butter and their mug of weak beer. Hitler, the pied piper, recognized this, of course, from the very beginning. He created the Schutzstaffel, Obergruppenfuehrer, Schutzstaffelkommandant, thus cleverly using the Germans' immortal love for composed words with a pompos meaning. Finally he created the title "Reichsmarschall," which means "Super-General-Field Marshal," and was bestowed on the one and only Goering. Thus the uniform had reached its climax.

On the other hand, he—Hitler—put the babies in uniform and had taught them how to dip quickly and cheerfully for the Vaterland. People in uniform think them- selves strong. In Germany, they enjoyed at the outbreak of the war the sea of brownshirts, the "waves of blackshirts." Strong as they imagined themselves to be, they just had to jump on the weaker ones. As I said before, it all started this way. I saw it with my own eyes.

And now isn't there anybody who could take away the "right of any uniform" from the German people? Take it away from the soldier, the trolley driver, the milkman, the railman, the cop, the diplomat, the street cleaner. Take it off them and I am sure you will be halfway making the German people decent and peaceminded. Take it away and watch carefully that it does not come back again.

Watch out pacemakers! Go and study the question carefully and attentively. Take your time; have the answer to this problem prepared and ready for the moment you talk business about the peace to come.

Don't let them get away with their uniforms! These dresses are as guilty as warmongers and criminal as the men themselves.

VERY FEW LEFT

Ships Of German Navy Have Been Practically Wiped Out

The German navy, with the exception of a few submarines and small surface craft, has disappeared from the face of the waters. The last of the Germans once sought to build the home fleet has lost all capital ships; its backbone, the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

This development, long suspected, has been confirmed by the British revelation that the famed Tirpitz, sister ship of the powerful Bismarck, was destroyed by midship submarines at Kaaifjord, Norway, last Sept. 22.

The midship undersea boats wormed their way through 50 miles of heavily protected fjord before they reached the Tirpitz and opened fire with their torpedoes at 200 yards. Three of the submarines failed to return from this mission across 1,000 miles of the stormy North Sea.

The toll of Germany's capital ships started with the sinking of the Bismarck at the cost of 2,000 men. The Gneisenau was so severely damaged in the daring run through the English Channel from Brest that it could not be recommissioned. It has now been dismantled in Gdynia harbor. The Scharnhorst, stalking the Allied supply lanes to northern Russia, was caught in a trap the day after Christmas and sunk. With this battle of the Arctic Germany's effective sea power came to an end.

The loss of capital ships was not considered a serious setback by the Germans as long as submarine warfare was still effective. Great stores were set by the U-boats until last year. Berlin hoped to disrupt Allied supply lines across the Atlantic and thus cripple the war effort against the continent.

These hopes came to nothing with the telling employment of destroyers, escort vessels and planes against the submarines. Toward the end of the year reliable reports came out of neutral countries that German submarine crews were afraid to venture out to sea, hugging the coast to burn up their fuel. They realized that their chances of returning were slim. The once feared submarine had become a floating coffin.

When in December the Germans sent out the Scharnhorst to raid Allied convoys they confessed the failure of the submarine campaign. Now there are no more Scharnhorts or Tirpitzes to send. The damage which Germany can still inflict on Allied commerce is inconsequential. The flow of men and supplies cannot be interrupted. The passing of the German navy is a prelude to the defeat of Germany.

EMPIRE GATHERING

When Queen Elizabeth visited the London Headquarters of the Victoria League recently, she met service people and civilians from Cyprus, Ceylon, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Fiji and Mauritius. A black-skinned sergeant-pilot from Nigeria said: "This will be something to tell the people back home!"

Fish may sometimes be seen living in the soft mud of the rice fields of Siam.

Water is brought to New York City through 188 miles of tunnels.

Little Samson Shows His Strength



R.C.A.F. Photo
Little Samson Shows His Strength
Little black Samson demonstrates his strength with a pail of water, at Accra on the West African coast. His friend is Warrant Officer Jim Wright of Sarnia, Ont., who joined the R.C.A.F. in 1940 and for the past year and a half has been ferrying aircraft around Africa to the tune of some 600 flying hours.

Former Luxury Liner H.M.C.S. Prince David Ready To Take Her Part In Invasion Plans

THE one-time auxiliary cruiser, and one-time luxury liner, H.M.C.S. Prince David has had her face lifted again. But it's a strictly utilitarian job this time: no beauty parlor nonsense about it, and the fact of the once dazzling beauty that carried thousands of Canadians on pleasure cruises now wears a grim and forbidding look.

For you can't invade "Fortress Europe" with sun-deck bathing pools and cireassian walnut paneling if you mean business . . . and the David had business in mind when she underwent the face-lifting job.

One look at the David today will convince you of that, and one look at her battle-tested ship's company will add to conviction the terrible certainty that she and her men have had one hell of a view. To fit successfully the role for which she was re-designed. To become the nerve centre of an amphibious expedition of the headquarters for an army of invasion.

When the David left the yards after her first operation, she had been stripped of her swimming pools, her gaily striped awnings and her glistening white paint. She was sleek and grey, an auxiliary cruiser of His Majesty's Royal Canadian Navy. Gone now, after her second treatment, are the spacious decks, the ample crew quarters and the comfortable washrooms. Her outside decks are covered by an ordered clutch of massive davits and heavy hoisting machinery. Above them, shrouded in steel cables, are steel landing craft designed to speed men and equipment from ship to hostile beaches.

Below decks the change is even more apparent. She has been swept clean of the large cabins, the restful wardroom and the spacious crew quarters. In their place are all the accommodations needed for a self-contained amphibious invasion force. Not an inch has been wasted.

Long, streamlined messdecks are provided to feed seamen and army troops.

Fires being the greatest hazard met with in invasion operations, the David has been fireproofed from stem to gudgeon, as completely as can be accomplished by modern science. Even the mattresses and the shower bath curtains have been treated and the only wood in her are her cabin doors which have been purposely made of timber so that they can be broken down in an emergency to free trapped occupants.

To conserve life, a large and modern sick bay, fitted with an up-to-the-minute operating theatre, cots for patients and the latest in equipment, has been provided, besides. Two Navy men and six members of the permanent complement of the ship are a number of sick bay attendants trained as aids to the doctors and capable of treating minor injuries.

Most of the David's officers and men are battle-tested. A few have never been to see before, but the large majority have been seasoned at sea and in actual engagements.

Landing craft are carried and the officers and men who man them are veterans with more than a year's experience in combined operations work. Many have seen action, both at Dieppe and on the invasion beaches of Sicily and North Africa.

Woman Bell-Ringer

Has Held Job At Burlington, Ontario, For Ten Years

One woman with plenty of "time on her hands" is Mrs. William Wray, of New street, official bell-ringer for Burlington, Ontario, and one of the few women in Canada performing this task.

Four times a day—at 7 a.m., noon, 1 p.m. and 6 p.m.—Mrs. Wray hauls liability on the bell-pull. For this toll she receives \$150 per annum, and come rain, snow, heat or sleet, for ten years she has given the belfry signal as the clock strikes. Exceptions are Sundays and holidays, with the occasional time when Mr. Wray substitutes.

Mrs. Wray, who succeeded her mother, the late Mrs. Margaret Graham, at the duty, says that the work keeps her healthy. She claims that she has been ringing bells since she was a child. Neither has she failed to awaken in time to sound the 7 a.m. tocsin, she says. "Habit, I suppose," she says.

WOULD VOTE FOR PEACE

Viscount Halifax, British ambassador to the United States, said he believes that if it were possible at this moment to take a free vote of the German people, a great majority would declare for peace—peace at once and peace at almost any price.

R.C.A.F. Spitfire Veteran Gets A Rest



Veteran of desert fighting from El Alamein to Tunis, and of the Italian invasion from Sicily to the Anzio bridgehead, Squadron Leader Albert Houle, D.F.C., of Massey, Ont., has just finished a tour of operations and been succeeded in command of the City of Windsor Spitfire squadron. The 29-year-old fighter pilot drew the first blood in the battle of the El Alamein beachhead where his squadron flew cover for the invaders, and here is shown poking a finger through a bullet-hole in his rear-view mirror, picked up in a dogfight over Nettuno. In the same fight, one cannon shell exploded under his cockpit and another in a wing, but he came down safely. His score stands at nine enemy aircraft destroyed and more damaged. He got four in the advance through Italy, two of them within 15 seconds. The squadron's new commander is Squadron Leader Kevier Magee.

Model Homes

Houses On Outskirts Of London To Have Labor Saving Equipment

Ten British housewives will be the guinea pigs in an experiment to evolve the British home of the future.

Work has started on 10 houses on the outskirts of London which will embody labor-saving design and enemy equipment unheard of in the average English home.

When the buildings are completed 10 housewives with their families, chosen by the Ministry of Health will inspect, and probably live in the houses for a period. Then they will criticize and suggest improvements. On their verdict will depend the construction of 4,500,000 homes which Britain hopes to provide for her population in the next 10 years.

Safety pins were first devised by Walter Hunt in 1849.

A SMART CLERK

Merchant: "Have you had any experience in chinaware?"

Applicant: "Year of it, sir."

Merchant: "What do you do when you break a valuable piece?"

Applicant: "Well—er—I usually get it together again and put it where some customer will knock it over, and charge her for it."

Merchant: "You'll do. Start work at once."

THE EXPLANATION

Bob Featherston of Lexington, Ky., was curious to know when and how he broke his watch crystal, and why it cracked in the form of a question mark. Jewellers found expansion did it, caused by placing the cold watch in a warm pocket.

Synthetic wood can be made by using a mixture of 50 per cent sawdust with chalk and chemicals and subjecting it to heavy pressure.

Experts Agree That The Battle Of Berlin Will Stand As The Greatest Air Battle Of All Time

THE R.A.F. with its heavy ratio of Canadian and other dominion personnel, in addition to doing a lot of other things, is making Hitler's speeches easier for him. With the R.A.F.'s bomber command operating as it is now there is no need for Hitler to tell his Germans that this will be a hard year for them. The Germans, the record shows, learn the hard way, but if they do not know now that Berlin is in full swing or how tough 1944 is shaping up, they will never know.

As January waned, bombs crashed down on Germany at the rate of 100 tons of every hour of the clock, most of them on Berlin, black, shoulder-high flaming and thoroughly disorganized, after three of bomber command's special doses in four nights.

After attack No. 13 on Berlin—No. 14 left the German capital virtually cut off from the outside world for a time—it was estimated in London that more than 250,000 British, Dominions and Allied airmen and airwomen at Britain's bases had so far been thrown into the fight.

Some experts figured the Battle of Berlin, at that point, might be considered half over, a thought which should make any Berliners tremble. No one doubted but the Battle of Berlin would stand as the biggest air battle of all time.

Some experts conceded that it may need 500,000 men and something like 20,000 sorties by Allied heavy bombers to win the battle. It may cost in round figures 6,000 men and 800 aircraft, the figures on personnel engaged including ground staffs, mechanics and armorers, bomb armorers and office staffs as well as the men who fly.

The aim of Bomber Command Chief Sir Arthur Harris' intention is to destroy Berlin as the nerve centre of the German war organization and to lay in ruins the city's greatest industrial plants which form a substantial part of the German war potential.

Perhaps half-way through this job of destruction the records show more than 20,000 long tons of bombs had wiped out most government buildings and scores of important war plants.

Cost to the R.A.F. has been well under five cent for every 100 tons sent out and for every bomber lost the air force dropped nearly 60 tons of bombs.

Greatest cost has been in trained airmen, something like 3,000 men with wings while at this stage it has been impossible to assess the toll taken of German military personnel manning ground gun batteries and searchlights, many crews of which have been certainly wiped out in the saturation of bombs.

HOUSEBOY TO DOCTOR

John Banda, a Nyasaland native, recently obtained his degree as a medical practitioner in Edinburgh, Scotland, and is now assistant medical officer in an English county borough. Formerly, he was in the United States, where he won degrees in philosophy and medicine.

One square yard of leaf surface takes about two gallons of carbon dioxide from the air in a single day, and throws off approximately an equal amount of oxygen.

Regional Counsel



DALTON O. OWENS, K.O., has been appointed regional counsel for the Canadian National Railways, Western Region. Mr. Owens, formerly assistant regional counsel, succeeds Gilbert M. Hair, K.C., who has relinquished his position after more than 30 years as a member of the legal department of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian National Railways. Mr. Hair will be retained as consulting counsel and will continue to make his headquarters in Winnipeg.

Mr. Owens articled in law in Manitoba and served with the Canadian Forces during World War I. He was called to the Manitoba Bar in 1918 and entered railway legal service later the same year. He is also a member of the bar of Saskatchewan. He was created a King's Counsel in 1935.

Today's Needwork



by Alice Brooks

Dress little sister and big sister alike in this suspender skirt, smart and colorful through the gay stitching. Done in no time!

Pattern No. 720 is printed on a transfer pattern with design on straps and pockets; directions; pattern in size 2, 4, 6, 8 or 10; one size in pattern. Straps are desired.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamp cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, House of Commons, Ottawa, 175 McDermott Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number. "Please send me a copy of the malls delivery of our patterns and take a few days longer than usual."

THE QUEEN'S ORDERS There will be less light and heat in the Royal Palace on the Queen's orders. The large state rooms have been closed to "save fuel" and notices have been posted in all the other rooms of the palace. A fuel officer has been appointed to see that the new orders are obeyed.

The Fijis are a group of some 250 islands, but actually only 80 are populated. The islands, first discovered in 1643, became a British crown colony in 1874.

WEST COAST "WIDS" READY FOR TROUBLE



Whatever you are, whatever you're doing, you wear your tin hat and respirator for a certain part of a day each week at one of the R.C.A.F.'s Pacific coast stations. Telephone operators suddenly sound as if they'd developed cleft palates. Stenographers catch up on typing practice as dictation is suspended until voices get out in the open once more. The airman who whips up a smart salute can accompany it with a rude face—no one is the wiser—and cooks can peel onions without a qualm. How the precenton program works is illustrated here. Leading Airwoman Bertie Johnson of Winnipeg, left, finds that keeping her eyes on the notebook has complications, but type bravely on. Even off duty, the girls don't let the drill interfere with their routine. Left to right (and their own families wouldn't know them) the crokinole players are Leading Airwoman Evelyn Dingman, Edmonton; Cpl. Jessie Cassidy, Bethany, Man.; A.W.I. Barbara Wilson, Saskatoon, and Cpl. Bernice Martin, St. Vital, Man.

—R.C.A.F. photo.

2359

ART OF FENCING PRACTISED BY ARMY

Swordplay Will Soon Be On The Calendar Of Canadian Army

Swordplay may soon be back in the Army. The art of fencing, a time-honored sport recognized the world over, will soon be on the calendar of Canadian Army sports—serving a dual purpose. Not only will fencing serve to help increase physical fitness among Canadian soldiers, but the "thrust" and "parry" moves have a peculiar parallel in the "point" and "withdraw" positions taught in bayonet fighting, and the familiarity with cold steel developed by the swordsmen gives him a realistic idea of what a fight for life really means.

As Major Ian Eisenhardt, Sports Officer for the Canadian Army and prime mover in bringing fencing to the soldier puts it: "Fencing is the nearest approach to actual bodily combat that any individual enemy that sport can offer."

Mass teaching techniques have been developed to give Canadian soldiers the basic rudiments of fencing positions, all purposefully integrated to enable the soldier-fencer to use the sport as a body conditioner and a battle-training at the same time. Fencing is bayonet training carried to a higher sphere, it is said, and a good soldier-fencer will improve his bayonet fighting skill a hundred per cent. The fencing program is planned to improve the general standards of health among service men and to make them fighting fit.

Recently an exhibition was arranged in Ottawa at which service personnel tried their hands with the buttoned rapiers. The meet may be the forerunner of more extensive competitions at which men of Canada's arm will show their skill.

Fleet Air Arm

Hopes For The Day When Canadian Navy Sprouts Wings

Great War flyer, ferry command pilot, gold miner and navy engineer, Lieutenant Alfred E. "Trader" Horne, R.C.N.V.R., is anxiously awaiting the day when the Canadian navy sprouts wings.

The 44-year old veteran helped test the first Canadian Avon mock-up, test flew at de Havilland, now making Mosquitos, and was a production engineer at the Toronto plant now known as Victory Aircraft, making Lancasters.

He is going overseas on loan to the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and he hopes to become a pioneer in Canada's own navy air arm—when it's formed.

Owner of half a gold mine in British Guiana, he was a member of an aerial reconnaissance party in that country which discovered a spectacular waterfall with a 500 foot straight drop against a curtain of impenetrable jungle.

Glass Containers

Manufacturers Believe They Will Get Good Share Of Business

The glass manufacturers aren't making public statements, but privately they express belief that the industry can retain much of its war-boomed container business. They point out that one reason the can has enjoyed preference in the past for commercial packing is because it has lent itself to high-speed automatic and economical filling and sealing processes. But techniques have now been developed which permit equally fast automatic filling and sealing of glass containers. With this can's advantage overcome, the glass people believe the consumer's desire to "see what he buys" will guarantee them a good share of the warable and fruit container business.

Closing In

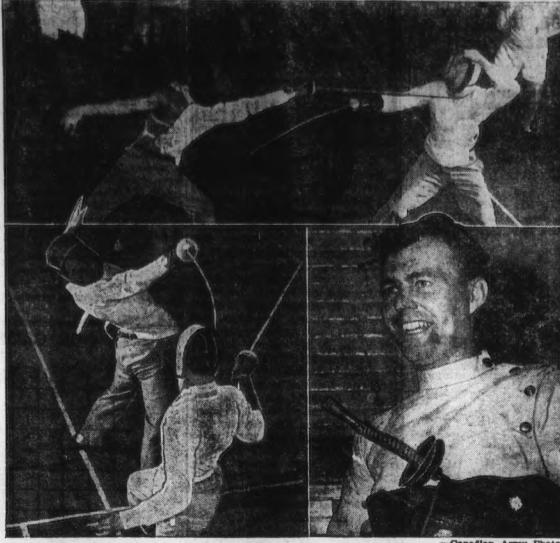
War Events Mark The Beginning Of The End

After three years hard fighting—after the campaigns of Abyssinia, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland; after the long-drawn-out war in Libya; after the spectacular descent of British and American troops on French North Africa in November, 1942—after the decisive British victories of El Alamein and the Tunisian bridgehead, followed by the sensational Axis collapse at Cape Bon—no foothold remains to the Axis in all the continent of Africa. Stalingrad and Cape Bon marked the beginning of delivery for the whole world.

LUCKY DRAW

Johnny Daly, a North Vancouver piper, is the owner of a \$10,000 farm. He won it in a service club drawing at Chilliwack, B.C. The farm post Daly exactly \$1—price of a ticket in the draw.

Swordplay Latest Canadian Army Sport



Canadian Army Photos

Add to the already comprehensive sports roster of the Canadian Army the art of fencing, which is being introduced to Canadian soldiers. The fascinating and time-honored sport in addition to increasing physical fitness, is an excellent subsidiary to bayonet training, a number of the techniques in both methods of fighting being similar. Above are shown scenes taken in Ottawa at a preliminary fencing exhibition staged by Army personnel. Top—The fencer on the left has just successfully parried a "lunge" and is executing a "stop-thrust" to score a hit on his opponent. Lower left—Weaving with graceful agility these soldier-fencers engage in a fast bout. Lower right—Major Ian Eisenhardt of Vancouver, B.C., Sports Officer for the Canadian Army, who has taken a leading role in introducing fencing to the soldiers.

Every Twenty Years

Nelson's Monument In Trafalgar Square Thoroughly Repaired And Cleaned

The Manchester Guardian says: Nelson and his famous Column in Trafalgar Square get a good bath and overhaul normally about every 20 years, at a cost of between £400 and £500. There are usually some repairs to be done. On one of these occasions huge cracks in Nelson's arm, as long as eight inches and four inches deep, had to be filled in with a special cement. The increase of heavy traffic and vibration from the passing of heavy lorries caused the damage.

The minefield lay between two parallel roads. The plan called for two columns to block both roads. They had advanced only a short distance when the mines began to go off.

Shinogaki got down on his hands and knees and began to crawl through knee-deep mud. A few moments later he tossed a demolition mine into the water. Three times in the next 50 yards the column lay panting in the mud while Shinogaki neutralized the death traps.

Shinogaki has been recommended for the Legion of Merit and the Distinguished Service Cross.

Neutralized Mines

Japanese Fighting With Allies In Italy Proved Himself Hero

Crawling through a minefield on hands and knees and defusing mines with his bare hands, Sgt. Calvin K. Shinogaki, of Japanese descent, proved a trail of safety for his company on the Cassino front.

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ALBERTA COAL

Alberta's coal output totalled 7,677,982 tons, second highest output in the history of the province, according to the annual report of the mines branch tabled in the Legislature by Hon. N. E. Tanner, Minister of Lands and Mines.

There are 15,000 terms describing various weather phenomena.

In Memoriam

Crew On Australian Ship Drinks Toast To "Jervis Bay"

Arthur Wynne, the Australian publisher, recently arrived in the States travelling first to England, on a Swedish ship. One night the second officer finished his watch, and went downstairs. He kept looking at the clock. Then he called the passengers and said, "We're safe, but the ship is sinking." He ordered a man to the dining room, and he raised his glass and said, "To all. He studied the clock and quietly at 8:30 he raised his glass and the others raised theirs. "At 8:30 on this day each year—the time and the day went down—we drink a toast to the most gallant ship that ever sailed the seas," he stated. "And so we drink now—to the 'Jervis Bay'."—New York Post.

GOOD NEWS FOR TALKERS

My colleague, Charles N. Wheeler, dropped in for a talk about talk, says Howard Vincent O'Brien in the Chicago Daily News. I ventured to say that most of us talk too much. "Not so," he said. "Ever notice that still and silent pool is full of bugs and has scum on the top; while the water of the babbling brook is always clear?" This is something upon which to ponder.

NUNS ELUDE JAPS, NOW SERVE CANADIANS IN INDIA



Four Royal Canadian Air Force officers who visited a rest home near the rest home. Left to right: Flying Officer Grant Nelson, St. Thomas, Ont.; Sister St. Kenneth; Sister Mary Vianney; Flight Lieutenant Tom Smith, Crystal City, Man.; Mrs. Seddon; Flying Officer Rowland Lorimer, Regina, and Flying Officer Fred Lonsdale, Marshall, Sask. The nuns told of fleeing on foot through mountain passes, penniless and without belongings, and of hiding in an open grave while Jap planes strafed and bombed. When they reached India, Sister Mary Vianney weighed 70 pounds—50 below normal.

MANCHUKUO LAST JAP STRONGHOLD

Japanese Are Working Hard On Defences On Her Northern Bases

While most Americans look forward to the bombing of Tokyo and other Japanese cities as the climactic feature of the war in the Pacific, many strategists, both amateur and professional, believe that the knock-down conclusive battle may be fought in Manchukuo. Here, just across the Sea of Japan from the Jap homeland, is the portion of her stolen empire that is most easily defended, most stupendously defended, and most essential to the Japanese dream.

The climate of Manchukuo is not as alluring to the Japs as that of the Philippines, Burma, India, and Dutch East Indies and points further South; Manchukuo does not provide oil, rubber, tin and quinine, and the Japs will find it hard to relinquish this precious loot. But to maintain a hold on these stolen territories necessitates the maintenance of long lines of communication, and the maintenance of communications necessitates more sea power and air power than the Japanese can summon. Ultimately, they will be forced to relinquish their far-flung bases and easily-won conquests, and make the final stand at home and on the adjacent mainland of Manchukuo. They are digging in furiously in anticipation of that necessity.

Domestic Jap radio broadcasts picked up by the O.W.I. reveal that many thousands of colonists are being shifted from Japan, Korea and the occupied sections of southern Asia to Manchukuo. Here they will be put to work producing food, mining coal and iron, working in the war plants the Japs have set up to provide the sinews of war. During 1943, the broadcasts revealed, some 75,000 families were sent from Japan to Manchukuo, 42,000 from Southern Korea, and 20,000 from Korea.

Before withdrawing from any area, the Japs will loot it of all the strategic materials they can carry away, but the valuable they can transport safely back home diminishes each week as the perimeter of their outer defence contracts and their shipping facilities decline. In the end the Manchukuo Line of the Nipps will be thrown around the home islands and Manchukuo, and the home islands might become the outposts of defence, Manchukuo, the last stronghold.—Chicago Daily News.

WONDERFUL RECORD

One of the first destroyers to reach Dunkirk for the evacuation of our troops from France was the old Windsor, which has made a wonderful record during the war. In eight months she steamed 30,000 miles, and in one month completed 4,090 miles. In 1941, a six miles' commission involved 16,000 miles, and in 1942 she logged another 24,000.

FINANCIER DIES

The death of Sir Elly Kadorie, financier and philanthropist, in Shanghai, Feb. 8, was announced recently in London.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

Rescued



When the motor of his fighter plane "cocked out" over the Pacific recently, Pilot Officer F. D. Hague of London, Ont. (top, above), was unable to use his parachute and had to "ditch" his aircraft. It fell into the icy water west of Vancouver island and sank almost immediately. P.O. Hague managed to release his tiny self-inflating dinghy, unbuckle his harness, struggle to the surface and clamber in. Fortunately for him, Pilot Officer Wilkie of Vancouver, in another aircraft, saw him forced into the sea and directed an air-sea R.C.A.F. crash boat, (lower), to the spot. Within an hour of his plane sank, P.O. Hague was bundled in warm blankets, speeding toward shore.

Has Come Back

Barter Ideas Again Being Used By People In Britain

Who's got something I want in exchange for something I don't want? That's the newest theme in British classified advertisements these days—for barter has come back with a bang. And it is not just poor classes who are getting into swapping; people who now find it impossible to fulfill their wants through normal purchasing channels. Through normal purchasing channels. It takes money these days to advertise in the classified columns of the Times and the Daily Telegraph, the only two London dailies which accept such ads, with the former charging \$1.50 per line for a minimum of two lines, plus 20 cents to cover box fee and postage, and the latter asking even more—\$2.50 per line for a two-line minimum but without a box charge.

"For Sale" ads are even more numerous, offering everything from electric coats—"old dealers"—to an electric iron at "best offer up to \$100." Fantastic bargains are asked and received for such ordinary household articles. Second-hand clothing (unmentionable) also shows a quick turnover at high prices. The ads frequently have a pathetic touch, as for example: "Has anyone a bicycle to sell for little girl's sixth birthday?" One man thought it worthwhile to spend \$3.20 to ask for a "lift between 8 and 9 a.m. from Golden Cross to Uckfield."

Better Treatment

Says Guards In German Prison Camps Are Better To Allied Prisoners

Harold H. Leather, Canadian Red Cross official who returned to Canada from the British Isles, said in an interview that guards in German prison camps see the handwriting on the wall and are easing up in their treatment of Allied war prisoners.

Conversations he had in England with 66 repatriated men indicated that German guards were beginning to "play the game," Leather said. "But food was poor, and the men agreed it was Red Cross parcels that kept them alive."

FOR RETURNED MEN

University of British Columbia will offer a 10-week Spring session from April 24 to June 30, to enable returned men and women to begin or resume their university education. D. Buchanan, dean of arts and sciences, said.

WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

After a five-year halt because of war, the London Musical Competition Festival is to be resumed next June.

The Indian Army has been increased 12 times, the Royal Indian Navy 13 times, and the Indian Air Force 10 times the pre-war strength.

The Moscow-Leningrad railway has been restored and the first freight train recently made the journey between the two cities, it was announced.

The flag Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery flew on his car while with the 8th Army was sold at auction for \$1,200 in aid of Mrs. Churchill's Aid-to-Russia Fund.

In response to a Greek order for the conscription of all Greek citizens between 18 and 23 living in the Union, 60 men have enlisted in the Royal Hellenic air force in South Africa.

German nationals in occupied Czechoslovakia have been issued a gun and 25 cartridges for self-protection because "open resistance is constantly growing," a BBC broadcast to Europe says.

A French refugee in Chile is operating a seed farm near Santiago, producing the garden seeds preferred in western Europe; they are for post-war use in France and the Netherlands.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is undertaking its first functional operation, it was disclosed at Washington, by caring for European refugees in Egypt and Syria.

A. C. Bossom, London architect, said recently up to 100,000 workers will be released for work on war-damaged houses within about two months by the completion in Britain of several large public works.

Care Of Chicks

Useful Information Regarding The Methods To Be Used To Avoid Losses

More chicks than ever were hatched in Canada in 1943, but far too many of them never lived to lay eggs or to be sold as poultry meat. Many of these deaths could have been avoided.

No matter how vigorous and healthy a newly hatched chick may be, if it is starved or weakened in the early days of its life it will be a losing proposition in the end. Careless feeding, careless brooding these are the kind of things which need a check or they had better be avoided.

How can a farmer avoid these losses? Good housing will help. A weatherproof building will allow plenty of sunlight and fresh air and a reliable heating unit with the heat fuel obtainable will keep the chicks comfortable and the operator not too busy.

As to feeding, there's no economy in feeding cheap and inferior rations. Until it gets out on range, the chick depends entirely on the feed it is given in the brooder. For this reason, the starter feed should be carefully prepared, containing all the elements necessary to a growing chick.

There's little cause for worry if the chicks come from a reliable source, are warmly housed in sanitary surroundings, and are given fresh water and plenty of suitable feed. Nature will take care of the rest.

But once a chick is chilled or inadequately fed, it may never recover sufficiently to be profitable. And late replacements never equal an earlier hatched chick.

For Hospital Work

St. John's Ambulance Brigade From Canada Arrives In Britain

The first contingent of St. John Ambulance Brigade officers from Canada to serve overseas, has arrived in Britain.

The women, who come from every part of the Dominion, are all specialists who will study their own particular phase of work while in the British Isles.

Mrs. Thomas Gilmour of Toronto, Canadian superintendent-in-chief of the brigade, who wears the insignia of a brigadier in her grey uniform, said yesterday: "We are a re-information-gathering group." More large parties are expected later to do hospital work, occupational therapy, and study post-war rehabilitation, as well as relief in re-occupied European countries.

Hospital work and cadet work of the organization will be studied by Ruth Mackenzie of Sarnia, Ont.

Souls of dead chieftains visit their relatives in the form of snakes, according to a superstition of some African natives.



6-Pounder Anti-Tank Gun

Indicative of the versatility of the infantry, and the manner in which they adapt weapons from almost every branch of the service to their own advantage, is the use of the deadly, six-pounder anti-tank gun. Mobile to the extreme, the weapon is generally towed behind a light truck. In direct action it is light enough to be man-handled into position by its five-man crew. Within a few seconds, the gun can be set up in a matter of seconds and pours its deadly ammunition shelling in the vitals of the enemy's lumbering mobile units. The projectile, weighing but six pounds, punches a small round hole in the enemy's armour and ricochets inside with a devastating effect. If gas supplies are hit, the tank will go up in flames. The number of rounds that can be fired by a trained gun crew in a minute reaches almost rapid-fire speed.

Escort Carriers

As Victory Salute

Churchill Prefers Ringing Of Bells To Roar Of Guns

Prime Minister Churchill prefers the ringing of bells as a victory salute, rather than the roar of guns. To the proposal by Capt. Leonard F. Plenge, Conservative, that cannon should be sounded to commemorate major military successes, Mr. Churchill said:

"Personally, I favor bells. We are likely to hear quite enough of guns anyway."

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



ANSWER: Right. Both crocodiles and alligators are found there.

REG'LAR FELLERS—The Joker



BY GENE BYRNES

Banking Simplified

Japan Has Hit On Brilliant Idea To Overcome Labor Shortage

Owing to the acute manpower shortage in that country, Japan has already made a start in keeping it in balance. The first step already taken, was to stop paying or crediting interest on any deposit. The next move is to stop all withdrawals of deposits.

This is believed, will save more time than refusing deposits, because it is easy to take in money, particularly when it is not necessary to credit it. Then when no interest has to be paid and no money is allowed to be withdrawn, no bookkeeping of any kind will be necessary. Simple, isn't it?

Marine corps base at Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., has three theatres showing free movies every day.

Loyal Allies

Ghurkas Of Nepal Helping To Fight Japs In Burma

The Ghurkas are about the toughest fighters in the world, as the Japs in Burma are now finding out. The British discovered it early in the last century, when they attempted to conquer Nepal. The Ghurkas liked them, then signed a treaty with them, and ever since they have been loyal allies. They did yeoman service in the Indian Mutiny and in the World War.

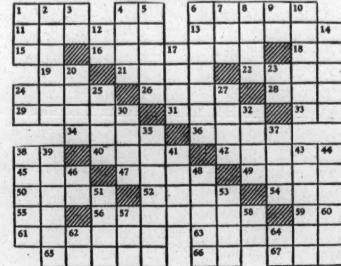
As jungle fighters the Japs are bush leaguers compared to the jungle-bred Ghurkas.

USE OF PLASTICS

A. E. G. M. manager of the plastics supply department of Canadian General Electric, said plastics will offer the public of the post-war world "something far surpassing the dream of ancient alchemists."

X-X OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE X-X

No. 4872



HORIZONTAL

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16 To reduce the violence of
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35 Platform
38 Paid notice
40 Lubricates
42 To reject
43 To need
47 Sleeps
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5 Land surrounded by water
53 Goddess of palms
54 Sun god
55 Goddess point
56 High priest
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62 Revolution
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63 Silken jacket
64 To step
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67 Human
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No. 4871

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LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"I was stopped by a motorcycle cop!"

BY GENE BYRNES

Crossfield Chronicle -
W. H. Miller, Editor
exclusively to the Crossfield
Advertiser every Friday afternoon.
Subscription Rates: \$1.00 per year; \$6
Classified Advertising: For Sale, Lost,
Wanted, etc., 50¢ for first insertion; 25¢
additional insertion; 4 insertions
for \$1.00.

Friday, March 24th, 1944

Dairy Products Subsidies

A new policy concerning milk products was announced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Agriculture recently.

In only one respect does the new policy fully meet the recommendations made by the dairy farmers of Canada and their employer, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture at annual meetings in Quebec City earlier this year. It should be pointed out, however, that some of the proposals of these organizations were given effect to in part. With respect to butter, the Federal government evidently has recognized that the dairy farmers of the higher subsidy could the dairy farmers be expected to meet rising costs of production and maintain the same level.

Details of the new policy, as announced by the Minister, with some explanatory notes relative to each, are as follows:

Butter

The present subsidy of ten cents per pound on butter, excluding creamed butter, will continue in effect throughout the year, as recommended by our organizations. Instead of dropping back to eight cents on May 1 as would have been the case under the old policy.

Fluid Milk

The subsidy of 55 cents per hundred-weight on fluid milk will be continued until April 30, when it will drop to 30 cents for the month of May. It will drop to 35 cents until April 30, when it will again go up to 55 cents until April 30, 1945. In areas where the subsidy was 50 cents, the will be 40 cents as before. Our organizations had recommended a continuation of the 55 cent subsidy throughout the year. However, the 35 cents subsidy, which will be in effect for the summer months, will be ten cents better than was the case last summer.

Milk For Cheese

On cheese, the subsidy for the present subsidy of 30 cents will continue until April 30, when it will drop to 20 cents per hundredweight and will continue at that rate from then on. Last summer there was no corresponding subsidy in effect for cheese.

Concentrated Milk

With respect to the 30 cent subsidy on concentrated whole milk, our organizations had asked a reduction of that to 20 cents, which will run only until April 30, when it will drop to 15 cents until September 30, rising again on that date to 30 cents. Last summer there was no corresponding subsidy in effect for concentrated milk.

Butter Ration

Coincident with the announcement by Mr. Gardner of the new subsidy, the Prices Board also announced temporary reductions in the present butter ration. This is being brought about in March by postponing valid dates for coupons 54 and 55, which were due to be issued on March 16, and which will now be postponed until March 23 and 30 respectively. Thus, two out of the butter coupon per week will come out instead of two coupons every two weeks. The reduction in March amounts to eight ounces per person.

By DR. K. W. MEADY
Director

Line Elevators Farm Service

"Bugs" in the Grain Bins

Seven or eight years ago, a distinguished authority on insects stated that, in Western Canada, we need not be afraid of insects causing damage in our stored grain. Most authorities are completely wrong, and he was no exception.

It is not our purpose to spread false alarm, but merely to draw attention to the defensive measures at our disposal. In guarding against losses due to insects in farm stored grain, we have to be alert. They are a cold climate, a dry climate and a very efficient Division of Entomology in the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Despite these losses have been kept to a minimum until the necessary precautions are observed.

The best prevention against loss is storing only dry grain, and keeping it dry by means of ventilated granaries which exclude rain and snow and which are constructed so as to provide an air space between the floor and the grain. In addition, it is wise to bin grain during cold weather or move it and, if possible clean it, during very cold weather.

If storing tough grain is unavoidable, it should be examined regularly, at the earliest sign of heating or infestation by insects. If insect damage is found, it is wise to bin grain during cold weather or move it and, if possible clean it, during very cold weather.

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All Line Elevators have copies of a Dominion Government leaflet on this subject and, also, the "Seedtime and Harvest" leaflet which gives more detail than space allows here.

Ration Book No. 4

Ration Book No. 4 will be distributed during the month of March, from over 1,000 centres in Alberta, organized by the 52 Local Ration Boards in the province, officials of the regional administrative offices of the government.

The final week in March is Ration Book Week all across Canada, but each community will set its dates during the week of local distribution of the new ration book. It is advisable to watch weekly newspaper advertisements for these dates and the centres of service in your area.

Formalities, now familiar in obtaining new ration books are: Print name, address, prefix letters and serial number on a plain white card, 16 x 2½, red application card at the back of Ration Book 3. Do not detach this card, but present Ration Book No. 3 intact at the time of application in order to obtain Ration Book 4.

A new feature of importance in this campaign is a deadline for applicants. Complete applicants for Ration Book 4 will not be able to obtain one until April 17.

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Olds School Agriculture Experimental Union

The Olds School of Agriculture again has available for distribution some excellent plants and seeds of garden and field crops. These are listed below.

Each member may make four selections. Anyone interested may become a member of the Experimental Union by paying an annual fee of \$1. Members of the O.S.A. Alumni Association may make selections without fee, but pay express charges.

1. Potatoes; Vicks (medium early).

2. Potatoes; Bovée (medium early).

3. Potatoes; Mathadin (late).

4. Rhubarb; 2 roots.

5. Black Currants; 2 plants.

6. Vegetable Seed; five kinds.

7. Garden Peas; three varieties.

8. Soup Peas; one variety.

9. Shell Beans; two varieties.

10. Pod Beans; two varieties.

11. Broad Beans; one variety.

12. Chrysanthemums; two varieties.

13. Dahlias; two varieties.

14. Lettuce; one bulb.

The supply of some of some of this material is limited so some substitution may be necessary.

Orders will not be accepted after April 5.

Membership fee of \$1, which includes postage and handling charges, must accompany selections. When parcel is called for, fee is 65 cents.

Report forms must be filled in and returned to the O.S.A., Olds, in the end of the growing season.

TWO NEW JUDGES

Judge Lucien Dubuc, of the District Court of Northern Alberta, has been appointed chief judge of that court, and J. L. Crawford, of Northern Alberta District Court, is retired and J. C. McDonald, K.C., Edmonton, appointed to succeed him.

Judge J. W. McDonald, of Southern Alberta District Court, has been appointed chief judge of that court, a new position.

R. M. Edmonson, K.C., Edmonton, has been appointed judge of the Southern Alberta District Court.

William Hale (Big Bill) Thompson, 75, three times mayor of Chicago, whose 10-gallon hat became a cause célèbre, died yesterday. His widow, Mrs. Thompson, died in 1939.

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